

Stjórnlagaráð

- Um Presentations
- Almenn Database
- Viðfeðmt

Phase of the Constitutional Representatives Document

12. ráðsfundur

Here you can follow consistently with the preparation of Constitutional Council to draft a new constitution. The text reflects the weekly council meeting, including recommendations for the processing and presentation.

Work on the stage the document does not end until the draft bill is available. All articles that may take the amendments, also adopted recommendations. Chapters that are promotional or addressed the council meeting marked by a yellow frame, and are not part of the agreed destination document.

The public is invited to comment on the award, the prestigious **Charter Communications**.

Aðfaraorð

Comments:

10

Operating - 12

ráðsfundur

Human rights

Comments:

14

1. All should be guaranteed rights to life and to live with dignity in a righteous society. Complexity of human life must be respected at all times.

2. Jafnræðisregla

We are all equal before the law and shall enjoy human rights without any discrimination such as sex, age, genotype, residency, property, disability, sexual orientation, color, belief, political association, religious or social origin, birth or other status.

Men and women shall enjoy equal rights in all respects.

3. All shall enjoy human dignity and protection from all forms of violence such as sexual violence within the home and outside.

4. All are entitled to privacy, home and family.

Do not make physical or search a person, search the premises or his will, except under court order or a specific legal authority. The same applies to the study of documents and mailing, phone calls and other communications, as well as any similar restriction of private persons.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 paragraph. may be a separate legal authority restricting differently privacy, home or family, if deemed necessary as a result of rights of others.

5. Children should be guaranteed in law the protection and care and welfare requires the measures the authorities in matters concerning children based on what is best for them.

The child the right to express their views in all matters concerned and shall be given due weight to the opinion with their age and maturity.

6. All are free of opinion and conscience.

Everyone has the right to express their thoughts, but he will guarantee them in court. Censorship and other similar obstacles to freedom of expression can never lead to the law.

Expression can only restrict by law to protect the safety, health, rights or reputation of others, since they are considered necessary and consistent with democratic practices.

7. Freedom of information

Anyone is free to gather and disseminate information.

Governance must be transparent, preserve its minutes and records, as well as record and document all communications received, their origin, process and outcome. Such data can not delete.

List of all matters and documents held by government, their origin and content, must be accessible to all.

Information and data held by government should be available to all without delay from, unless urgent and substantiated reasons knýi for their privacy under the law, such as for medical records.

Transmission of data and their publication can only restrict by law, such as privacy, security or state regulated profession regulators. Data, statutory confidential nature of the data for reasons of confidentiality and privacy restrictions of time.

8. Freedom of the press

Freedom of the press, editorial independence and transparent ownership should be secured by law.

Protection of Journalists, sources and must ensure the disclosure law. It is forbidden to break the anonymity without the consent of the provider, except in criminal proceedings and pursuant to court order.

9. Academic freedom

Ensure that by law the freedom of science, science, art and education.

10. Religious Freedom

Everyone has the right to be free of thought, conscience and principles. Includes

the right of the freedom of each individual to practice his religion, privately or in community with others and in public or private arena.

Everyone can change their religion or belief and non-religious.

Government should protect all registered religious organizations and philosophies.

11. Established church

Option 1:

Evan Gaelic Lutheran Church is the established church in Iceland.

Option 2:

[The provision is deleted.]

12. Men are entitled to establish companies in any lawful purpose, including political associations and unions, without applying for permission to do so. A company may not dissolve with the disposal authority. May prohibit the activities of his company which is considered illegal purposes, but will appeal the case without undue delay in return to get the end the court.

No one shall be obliged to membership in the association. By law may provide for such obligation if it is required for a company to perform the mandatory role in the public interest or rights of others.

13. Entitled men to gather weapons-free. Police may be the general meetings.
14. Right to acquire Icelandic citizenship those who have a parent with Icelandic citizenship. Citizens will be otherwise provided by law. No one shall be deprived of Icelandic citizenship.

Icelandic citizen can not be prevented from entering the country or be deported

him. By law to appoint the right of foreigners to enter the country and reside here, and for the sake of what is possible to bring them out of the country.

No one will be prevented from disappearing from the country without the court decision. May stop people leaving the country with a legitimate arrest.

All who reside legally in the country, must engage their residence and their travel to be free of the restrictions set by law.

15. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except as authorized by law.

Anyone who has been deprived of his liberty is entitled to be notified immediately of the reasons.

Everyone who is arrested on suspicion of criminal conduct shall, without delay, before the lead before the judge. If he is not immediately released, a judge before the day is over, decide in a reasoned decision whether he should be subjected to custody. Custody shall be used only for fault lies with the prison. By law shall guarantee the right of custody being to appeal this to the higher court. A person shall not be subject to custody longer than necessary.

Anyone who is any other reason deprived of his liberty is entitled to judicial law requires legitimacy as soon as possible. Proves wrongful deprivation of liberty shall be promptly released.

If a person has been deprived of his freedom to falsely he shall be entitled to compensation.

16. No one will be done to be punished unless he has been guilty of conduct which was criminal when it occurred. Sanctions must not be heavier than were allowed by law.

17. The law can not prescribe the death penalty.

No one shall be subjected to torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Servitude shall be no required to perform.

18. Conscription law can never lead.

19. Everyone is entitled to obtain a final resolution of their rights and obligations or of any charge against him of criminal conduct with justice within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial court. Hearing shall be subject in open court unless the judge decides otherwise by law to ensure the safety or rights of the parties.

Anyone who is born because of criminal conduct should be considered innocent until guilt has been proved.

20. Health services

All must be guaranteed by law the right to health that aims to physical and mental health to the maximum extent possible.

21. Education

All the rights guaranteed by law for public education.

All shall be offered free primary education.

Education should be aimed at full development of each individual, critical thinking and awareness of rights and obligations.

22. Employment

Anyone is free to pursue the job of their choice. This freedom, however, may restrict the law if the public interests require.

The law shall provide for the right to decent working conditions, fair wages and to negotiate terms of employment and other rights related to work.

23. Social Security

All the the right to livelihood and social security.

All who need it, should be guaranteed by law the right to social assistance and social insurance, such as unemployment, old age, poverty, disability, illness, disability or similar circumstances.

24. Ownership

Ownership is inviolable. No one shall be obliged to disclose their holdings only almenningsþörf requires. Necessary for the lawful instructions and replaced for full price.

Follow the statutory ownership restrictions and obligations. Exercise of ownership should not go against the public interest.

25. Cultural value

National assets belonging to Icelandic cultural heritage, such as þjóðminjar and ancient manuscripts, must not destroy or hand over to permanent ownership or use, sell or pledge.

26. Natural Resources

Iceland's natural resources are common property and abiding nation. They should

be utilized in a sustainable manner for the benefit of all citizens. No one can get them for permanent ownership or use, and it may never sell them or pledge.

Holders of legislative and executive protection of resources and can provide a license to use, or exploitation against the full tariff, and to moderate periods. Such licenses never lead to ownership or irrevocable forræðis of resources.

Resources of the ocean and ocean bottom within Icelandic jurisdiction are public property. Resources in the nation also includes resources that are not privately owned, such as nytjastofnar, terrain, water and power and geothermal rights and mining rights.

27. Iceland Nature

The nature of Iceland is inviolable. Each and everyone should respect it and protect.

Of shared resources of the people shall act so that they can not be curtailed for good and the right of future generations are respected.

All must by law the right to healthy environment, fresh water and unspoiled natural land, air and sea where biodiversity is maintained and added to previous damage to the extent possible.

The public is free to leave the country as the law allows.

28. Disclosure and consultation

Authorities are obliged to inform the public about the state of the environment and the effect on it.

By law shall guarantee the public the right to participate in the preparation of decisions affecting the environment.

Public right to membership in the legal proceedings relating to important decisions on common resources and the environment of Iceland shall be ensured by law.

29. Welfare

By law shall provide for the protection of animals against ill-treatment and animal species from extinction.

The use of animals and other biota, ensure respect for all living creatures.

30. Obligations under international human rights instruments

All holders of government must respect human rights principles that are binding for the government to ensure law and the law after they are gone.

Standards of human rights enjoy constitutional protection when they commit the state certified under a treaty.

Operating - 12

ráðsfundur

Foundations

Comments:

1. Holders of government

Althing, is the legislative mandate in the nation.

Ministers, government and other governments take executive.

The Supreme Court of Iceland and other courts take judicial power.

President of the Republic of Iceland's head of state and is responsible for the project is that the constitution specifies.

2. Dependency

Icelandic terrain is one and indivisible. Goals of Icelandic territorial waters, airspace and Economic shall be fixed by law.

Operating - 12

ráðsfundur

Elections for parliament and congress

Comments:

2

1. Arrangements for elections to the Parliament

The parliament members elected 63 members, elected by secret ballot by

proportional body elected for four years.

Votes of voters throughout the country roads as well.

The law may stipulate that a certain number of seats, but never more than $2 / 5$ of a tied certain districts. Partition bound seats must be such that there are fewer voters to vote behind every constitutional seats than the average of all the seats behind.

Can also be put into the law provisions on the minimum percentage of men and women.

Constituency shall be obtained one than most realize.

The law shall ensure that each voter could choose candidates from one or more lists, both in his constituency and outside it.

Changes in kjördæmamörkum and arrangements for the allocation of seats, as prescribed by law, will only be made with the approval of $2 / 3$ majority in Parliament.

2. Grants to political

Information on contributions to political candidates and providing a general election shall be publicly available as soon as possible.

3. Franchise

Vote in elections to the Parliament, all who are 18 years old when the election takes place and have an Icelandic citizenship. Domiciled in Iceland, when the election takes place, is also provided kosningarréttar, unless exceptions to the rule will be determined by law on elections to the Parliament.

Detailed rules on the parliamentary elections shall be established in kosningalögum.

4. Election

Eligible to election to Parliament is a national of any person who to vote for them and has an unblemished reputation.

Hæstaréttardómarar are not eligible.

5. Parliamentary

Regular parliamentary elections shall be held not later than the end of the electoral term.

The term of office is four years.

Beginning and end of the electoral term is based on the same day of week in month, counting from the month.

Operating - 12

ráðsfundur

Parliamentary Procedures

Comments:

1. Role

Althing applying power to the nation. It holds legislative authority and financial control of the state and oversees the executive branch as further stipulated in this constitution and other laws.

2. Privacy

Althing's holy peace. No person may disturb its peace or freedom.

3. Operation

Althing shall meet no later than two weeks after every parliamentary elections.

The law should provide for regular samkomudag Parliament and the division of working time of the congress.

4. Meeting

Althing is generally together in Reykjavik and if it is decided that it will be together at another location.

5. Eid Parliament

Each new member takes an oath to the Constitution is his election has been accepted.

6. Independence of Parliament

Congressmen are only bound by his convictions, but not with any instructions from others.

7. Þingforseti

Althing shall elect a President with 2 / 3 majority vote at the beginning of each electoral term. Sitting president is not the term shall be detained in the same mode of election of a new president.

President leads the work of Parliament. He is responsible for running parliament and the supreme authority in all administrative purposes. Work with the President and the Vice Presidential form with him.

President of Parliament resigns from the general discharge of its responsibilities and has no voting rights. Alternate takes his seat in the Assembly while he holds office.

8. Parliamentary Procedure

Rules of procedure of Parliament shall be established by law.

9. Parliamentary committee

Bills and other parliamentary are prepared and on the discussion in parliamentary committees. Althing chooses [Budget, regulatory and constitutional committee, the Foreign Affairs and other] committees to discuss the parliamentary. The work of parliamentary committees should be prescribed by law.

10. Open meetings

Parliamentary sessions are held in open court.

Þingnefnd may decide that meeting her is open to the public.

11. Rights Initiative

Althing men have exclusive right to transport bills into law, motions for resolutions and other matters.

12. MP treatment

No bill may be adopted until it has been discussed at three discussions in Parliament. [The same applies to the Authority for ratification treaties that call for change in law or other reasons is important.]

Parliamentary resolution can not accept until it has been discussed with the two discussions.

Recommendations for distrust of government or minister and recommendations on the appointment of independent research bodies are discussed and dealt with one topic.

Parliamentarian who have not received lokaafgreiðslu expire at the end of term.

Otherwise shall provide for the MP treatment in law.

13. Ályktunarbærni

Parliament may only be made on a case agreed that more than half of parliament is in session and participate in the voting.

14. Flat

Althing, the Legislature elects five members to five years.

One-third or one-third of members of Parliament may request the opinion of the Legislature as to whether the bill is consistent with constitutional and international legal obligations of the state. Do not process the bill until the opinion is for the Legislature.

The work of the Legislature shall prescribe by law.

15. Disclosure Act

Publish the laws, regulations and international agreements ratified by the State. Laws and regulations can not apply until after their publication. The impression as to law goes into force.

16. Appointment of tax

Tax shall be appointed by law. Do not include the government decision on whether to impose a tax, change it or abolish it.

No tax will be levied unless permission has been made for him by law when the facts determine tax liability.

17. Taxation Powers

No tax can be put on or change or of record except by law.

Do not take loans or guarantees to undertake the commitment the state except by law.

Do not sell or allow another manner of existing real estate or usufruct of the state except as authorized by law. On the disposal of other assets, the state governed by the law.

18. Draft budget

For each of the regular Parliament shall, as soon as it's come together, present a bill to the budget for that financial year, which goes in hand, and be in the bill constitutes a report on state revenues and expenditures, as further provided by law.

19. Payment Sources, and supplementary

[No payment may render unless authorized in the budget or supplementary budget. Minister of Finance may, however, made payment without authorization in the budget to meet the state's payment for unforeseen circumstances or if public interest so require. He must make the Budget Committee of Parliament aware of your payment [, advance if possible,] and seek the source of the supplementary budget.]

20. Budget Information Rights

Parliamentary Budget Committee may require government agencies, enterprises and others, receiving from the Treasury, for information related to the disposal of the funds.

21. Investigation

Parliament may appoint committees to investigate important issues relating to the public.

Detailed rules on the role, investigative powers and composition of the study committee shall be established by law.

22. Monitoring and constitutional committee

Control and the constitutional committee of Parliament investigates any actions and decisions of the Minister or their administrations, as it considers material. Obligated the Commission to initiate such an investigation at the request of one third of MPs.

23. Registration of interest and disqualification of members'

Alþingismanni may not participate in any Assembly proceedings relating to a specific and significant interests or close it. The eligibility of members, shall prescribe by law. Disqualification of MP does not affect the validity of statutory law.

The law should provide for the obligation of parliamentarians to provide information about financial interests.

24. Parliamentary immunity

Do not put parliament in detention or criminal proceedings brought against him without the consent of parliament unless he is instead a crime or játi express guilt.

Parliament will not be required to create an account outside the Assembly for what he has said in Parliament unless Parliament leaves.

25. Miss stand

Lose Parliament election he loses the rights that Congress gave him the election. Alternate takes the place of his people.

26. Þingrof

[President of the Bank] may disrupt the request of the Parliament. Shall then hold new elections no earlier than six weeks and no later than nine weeks from

Congress switches. Althing shall meet no later than two weeks after the election.
Congressmen keep their mandate until election day.

Operating - 12

ráðsfundur

Ministers and government

Comments:

4

1. Ministers

Ministers are holders of senior executive in each field. They are individually responsible for the affairs of government ministries and administrations as under their authority within the limits of the policy board.

Minister can not deal with the issue of incapacity, absence or other reasons include the Prime Minister or other proxy her from their group.

2. Government

Ministers sit in government. Prime Minister announces the government and preside at meetings. He is responsible for essentially administrative policy and supervises the work of the minister.

Cabinet shall be held on frumvarpsdrög and recommendations to the Parliament,

other important management issues and consultations on government policies. Then, hold ríkisstjórnarfund if someone Minister wishes to raise issues.

Government makes decisions collectively on important strategic issues, or as further provided by law. The majority of ministers must be in meetings when such decisions are taken. The book ministerial opposition to the decision of the government is not responsible for it.

Government is based in Reykjavik.

3. Stjórnarmyndun

Althing elected prime minister. [The president of Iceland / þingforseti] appoint [him / her] in the office on behalf of Parliament and provide [him / her] solution.

Prime Minister, the appointment of a number of ministries and ministerial and does work with them. Then appoint [him / her] his government and submit to Parliament for approval as soon as possible.

Prime Minister appoints the other and gives them a solution.

4. Session Time Minister

Option 1:

No provision of the maximum session time minister.

Option 2:

No one can serve for the prime minister for more than 12 years total.

Option 3:

No one can play ministers for more than 8 years total. In the case of office of prime minister may extend the session time in 12 years.

5. Ministers and Parliament

Ministers answer questions and participate in discussions in parliament as they are summoned, but they will take care of parliamentary procedure.

Ministers have no vote in Parliament.

Member of Parliament is appointed minister, he deviates from the seats while he holds office and the alternate takes his seat.

6. Disclosure Minister

The Minister is obliged to give Parliament or ptingnefnd requested information, documents and reports on matters within his hearing, but should be kept secret by law. MPs are entitled to information from the Minister in accordance with detailed instructions in the law.

7. Government report to Parliament

Annually submit to the Government to Parliament a report on its activities and the implementation of resolutions of the Assembly.

The minister can explain matters to him hears a report to the Parliament.

8. Registration ministerial interests and public functions

The Minister may refuse to engage in other paid employment while he holds office. The same applies to work for private companies and public institutions, however, are unpaid.

The law should provide for the obligation of the Minister to provide information on their economic interests.

9. Distrust

Basis of which the Parliament a proposal for no confidence in Prime Minister or another minister. The suggestion of no confidence in Prime Minister shall provide a proposal for a man [his / her].

The Minister is relieved from office if the proposed no confidence in [him / her] is adopted. The Government is relieved if the proposed no confidence in Prime Minister's approval.

10. Ministerial

Ministers are legally responsible for all project management. Liability for violations of their office shall be established by law.

Control and the constitutional committee of Parliament will decide, after review, whether to initiate an investigation of alleged violations ministerial office.

Committee appoints a prosecutor conducting the investigation. He will assess whether the outcome of the study are sufficient or likely to conviction and issue them with prosecution and takes the matter to the Supreme Court. Details should be provided for research and treatment of such cases by law

11. Jobs Board

After the Prime Minister has been relieved and the government time she sits on a job board until a new government is appointed. The same applies if the Congress is broken. Minister of job commands only take the decisions necessary to operate their functional.

Administration and supervision

Comments:

2

1. Command officials

[The president of Iceland,] ministers and other authorities provide the installer is law.

To command men in office should only look to fitness and objective considerations.

The law may provide that a particular office may only appoint Icelandic citizens. Chargeable on the official oath or drengskaparheit to the Constitution.

2. Ombudsman

[Text of this article has not been submitted]

3. The Office

Althing elected Auditor for five years. He reviews the finances of the state, its agencies and companies on behalf of Parliament, as further lays down the law.

Central Government revised the previous year together with the Auditor General

shall submit to the parliament for approval with the proposal budget.

4. Prosecution and Prosecutions

Composition of the Public Prosecutor shall be fixed by law.

Supreme State Prosecutor's possession prosecution. He is only subject to the law in their work.

The Minister appoints the Prosecutor General and gives him a solution. It must be ensured by law that the skills and objective perspective to the council granting officials Prosecutions. Statutory Committee shall evaluate the qualifications of applicants. Minister chooses not in the office one of the committee deems hæfastan the appointment subject to the approval of Parliament by 2 / 3 vote.

Prosecutions enjoys the same protection at work and the judges.

Operating - 12

ráðsfundur

President of Iceland

Comments:

1

1. The name and office of international election

President of the Republic of Iceland's head of state. He is elected.

2. Election to President

Eligible for the President's every [35-year-old] citizen who meets the criteria of eligibility for parliament.

3. Forsetakjör

President is elected by secret ballot, their vote have to parliament. Presidential endorsement must have at least [one] per cent of men and most kosningarbærri [two] percent. Voters must sort candidates, one or more of their own choice, in order of priority. Who best meets the priorities of voters, according to the further provisions in the law, the duly elected president. If only one person is elected, he is duly elected without a vote. Otherwise be determined by the laws of supply and the election of the President.

4. The term of office of the President

The term of office of President beginning on 1 August and ends on 31st July to four years. Forsetakjör in June or July of that year's term ends. [The President shall not sit for more than three term.]

5. Eid President

President of Iceland signed oath to the Constitution when he assumes the duties.

6. Remuneration of the President

President of Iceland may not engage in any other occupation, while he holds office. The same applies to work for private companies and public institutions, however, are unpaid. Shall be determined by law, payment of public funds to the

President. It is prohibited to reduce these payments to the President of his term.

7. Deputy President

President can not be served on time because of health or other reasons is the President of Parliament by presidential while.

8. Death of the President

The fall of president or retire from work before the term is completed, the new president elect to 31 July for the fourth year of the election.

9. Responsibility of the President

President will not be downloaded to a sentence without the consent of Parliament.

Option 1:

President can be solved from the office before term is over, if the proposal is approved by 4 / 5 majority vote in Parliament.

Option 2:

President can be solved from the office before term is over, if it is approved by a majority vote in a referendum that has been established at the request of Parliament, as it has been accompanied by 3 / 4 of the Parliamentary Assembly. Referendum shall be held within two months of the demand for it was approved by Parliament, and acting president does not work, since the parliament makes its approval, until the referendum results are known.

10. Sentence of Parliament

Iceland's President is heading a parliament after the elections and install a regular parliament each year. President also plans together and put Parliament on the

proposal of the President or a majority of MPs.

11. Pardon and amnesty

President of Iceland may náðað men and granted a general submission prosecuted. The Minister may, however, not released from punishment, the Supreme Court has judged the ráðherraábyrgðar without the consent of Parliament.

Judicial

Comments:

2

1. Composition of court

Composition of the court, including instance and the number of judges shall be established by law.

2. Judicial independence

Judicial independence should be guaranteed by law. Courts must not engage in other activities which, according to custom or nature included in other aspects of state power, nor can they hide such a law.

3. Jurisdiction of the courts

Courts final cut of the rights and obligations of the monopoly, and the reason of criminal conduct and impose sanctions for violations associated with it.

Courts determine whether the law passes constitutional.

Courts decide the legality of general elections.

Courts determine whether the government has complied with the law. In the decision authority will not come in the near future by comparing its legality under condemnation.

4. The Supreme Court of Iceland

The Supreme Court of Iceland's highest state court and has the ultimate authority to resolve all issues brought before the courts.

While it may be determined by law to special court ultimately solve disputes about the legitimacy of collective bargaining and work stoppages, however, that decisions about his punishment will be referred to other courts.

5. Appointment of judges

Judges are those who have been appointed permanent judges in office or set to play for the specified time. To the sentencing court workers can summon another council or as prescribed by law.

[President of the Bank] shall appoint a judge or put them in office and provides the solution [without ministerial proposal]. Ensure that by law the competence and objective views of Board to grant the office of judges. Statutory Committee shall evaluate the qualifications of applicants. President chooses not to install one of the judges that the committee believes is best qualified appointments subject to approval by Parliament.

Judge will not ultimately result from office except by a court, and then only if he has lost condition to perform his office or the obligations of employment related.

6. Independence of judges

Judges shall embættisverkum her go only by the law.

7. [...]

When Supreme Court judges on ministerial or whether legislation or whether the action or omission of government consistent with the Constitution, shall be appointed to the Supreme Court and seven judges sit on the eight men chosen by parliament.

[Details should provide for procedures and selection of judges in law.]

Operating - 12

ráðsfundur

Democratic public participation

Comments:

3

1. An appeal to the nation

Now Parliament has passed legislation and can then decide that one-third of MPs are under the referendum for approval or rejection. Parliament may then be adopted by a majority vote that the law be revoked.

Althing shall also be referred to the referendum law, if fifteen percent of voters required within three months from the approval of the Act.

Voting shall take place within one year of the adoption of the Act.

Although you can not require a referendum on the budget, supplementary budget, legislation on tax issues, laws on citizenship and the law laid down to enforce international law obligations.

Further procedure with claims of voters and conduct of the referendum shall be established by law.

2. National Initiatives

Ten per cent of voters may propose a bill on a specific question to Parliament for parliamentary treatment. A third of MPs may decide to carry the referendum bill before it is passed by parliament.

Detailed rules of procedure shall be established by law.

Municipalities

Comments:

Foreign Policy

Comments:

4

1. Treatment of Foreign Affairs

Foreign policy and the general representation of the state is in the hands of a government minister on behalf of and under the supervision of Parliament.

Ministers must provide the Foreign Affairs Committee of Parliament about foreign affairs and defense. The Minister shall consult the Committee before deciding on important foreign policy.

2. Agreements with other countries

The Minister will enter into agreements with other countries. However, he made no such agreement, if they have an implicit waiver or encumbrances on land, sea or changes in law, or are important for other reasons without the approval of Parliament to come.

3. State assignment

May conclude agreements with other countries, which include transfer of state for international organizations to which Iceland is a member of Peace and Economic Cooperation.

Assignment of state must always be reversible. By law to modify the assignment in each state according to therein.

Once a proposal for ratification of the agreement involves transfer of state has

been passed by parliament the decision shall be submitted to a referendum for approval or rejection.

Final Provisions

Comments:

5

Considered and designed by: **Kaos & Kosmos TM**
Software

Contents

1. **Aðfaraorð**
2. **Human rights** - IN PROGRESS
3. **Foundations** - In progress
4. **Elections for parliament and congress** - In progress
5. **Parliamentary Procedures** - Operating
6. **Ministers and government** - IN PROGRESS
7. **Administration and monitoring** - In progress
8. **President of Iceland** - In progress
9. **Judicial**
10. **Democratic public participation** - IN PROGRESS
11. **Municipalities**
12. **Foreign Policy** - IN PROGRESS
13. **Final Provisions**

Older versions

Destination document is updated each week. Here you can **view all the versions** side by side and see how the document has evolved.

The fourth Council meeting was the current constitution with heading accepted as the basic document.

- **Job**
- **Presentations**
- **Database**
- **Representatives**
- **Details**

News

- 10.06.2011 16:30 **Proposals for the election, ministers and government and freedom of the press presented at 12th Council meetings**
- 10.06.2011 13:10 **Stjórnlög young people's Constitutional Council delivered its findings**

Photos



Stjórnlagaráð

Ofanleiti 2

103 Reykjavík

422 4400

skrifstofa@stjornlagarad.is